





might be all-powerful to reclaim a runaway negro

escaped from Kentucky to Indiana, but would be

wholly inefficient to protect a man in the enjoyment

of his slave property should he take him to

Indiana. The fugitive slave law might bring

back a slave to Missouri from Kansas, but there

its efficiency and power would end. It cannot

strengthen or protect slave property in the Territories.

We come then to the Federal Courts: These

are also insufficient. They may adjudicate upon

laws, but they are powerless in the absence of all

laws upon which to adjudicate, and can afford

slave property no earthly protection. Then what

shall be done? How can the Constitution

rights of the citizens of the South be maintained?

The sensible answer is: when the agent of Con-

gress fails, and when the Courts are powerless,

we must go to Congress, and there demand our

rights. Congress has no discretion about the

subject. It must protect the rights of the slave-

holder, or trample under foot the Federal Constitu-

tion, and forever destroy the equality of the

rights of the citizens of the several States.

But some seem to dread Congress. Why should

this be so? We deny it is the power to abolish,

and declare it only possesses the power, coupled with

the duty, to guard and protect, and hence it is

powerless to impair or destroy our rights. But

suppose Congress should pass a law adverse to

slavery? What? Could we not appeal to the

Courts, which are regarded in some quarters

as so omnipotent—the same Courts which can

declare a Territorial law unconstitutional—and

demand of them to do away with the unconstitu-

tioned enactments of Congress? If the Federal

Courts are all-powerful over a Territorial Legis-

lature, are they not equally powerful to remedy

all similar laws passed by Congress? Where is

the danger, then, in appealing to Congress?

Is not the cry against bringing the sub-

ject of slavery before Congress a transparent

deceit, unworthy of either statesmen, patriots or

democrats?

It is urged that we must not agitate the

slavery question any further. This comes from

professedly Democratic parties. When hereto-

fore in any Southern State has it been necessary

for us to ignore the slavery question? We have

heretofore argued it and re-argued it—agitated

and re-agitated it. Why should we cease now to

discuss the question of slavery? Is there less

danger now than formerly from the Abolitionists?

Have they ceased to agitate? Are they willing

to pledge the party to the State to stand by the

opinion of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott

case?

It is fully for the Democratic party, or any other

party, to dodge the slavery issue. It must be

met boldly and manfully. It is so met in Ten-

nessee, and in every other Southern State. We

have before us a copy of the organ of Tennessee

Democracy, which declares that the slave ques-

tion is the great vital issue of the day, and

that it is right in Tennessee, why not in Ken-

tucky? It will still be everywhere agitated and

discussed, until the question is settled, on Consti-

tutional principles, and until the South has obtained

all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

But it is argued that the question of protection

may not arise. This is but a vain hope. It may

come up at any session of Congress, and when-

ever a citizen of Kansas, or of any other State

demands adequate protection to his slave prop-

erty, and the Territorial Legislature and the Fed-

eral Courts refuse to protect him, Congress must

act. This is our idea of protection, always has been,

and ever will be. We repeat, however, that we

are willing to go with those of our Democratic

party who so confidently claim that we now have

enough protection, until the contrary is shown,

and when this is proven, as we doubt not it will

be, we shall then expect them to go with us.

(From the Louisville Express.)

C. L. Stanton's Position.

MATTHEW, KY., May 25, 1859.

ROBERT McKee, Esq.—Sir: I find in the Frank-

fort Commonwealth of the 20th inst., the follow-

ing paragraph:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

"To show that the spirit of Saturday says:

NOTICES.

GRANDS & BROS.—The buyer of this house

(113 Fourth street) has returned from the East

with a new purchase of rich Summer Dress Gowns

Grenadines, Barges, and Organdy Robes; Bayadere

Frontals, Lace Mantles, Parasols, lace Lace Sets,

Embroideries, Hosiery, &c.; to which they invite

attention, with every assurance that both goods

and prices will be found satisfactory. my-2&w

Words to the Ladies—Especially to those

who are in search of an elegant assortment

of rich fancy and staple Dry Goods of the

most fashionable styles and qualities. Martin

and Panton, 96 Fourth street, between Mar-

ket and Jefferson, one door from Market, are

again in receipt of elegant Silks, Barges and

Organdy Robes, Printed Barges, Organdies

and Grenadines, Jaconets, Lawns, and Plain

Barges, Lace Mantles and Points, Silk Mitts

and Gloves, Parasols and Fans, Silk and

Stella Shawls, Embroideries and Lace, White

Illusions and French Swiss, Traveling Goods

and Duels, Mourning Goods, Barges Mantles

and Shawls, black and white, new style of

Shawls, very desirable, and every possible

description of Staple Goods, suitable for family

use, which they call the attention of purchasers

to. Sign the Red and White Cabrioles.

Merwin & Gale's Cheap Cash Store.

THE following styles of fashionable and excellent

clothing for Ladies, Misses and Children, were

of this month, directed from the best manufac-

turers in Philadelphia, are really good, and will be

found to be so. The styles are: 1. A new style

Misses' stiched short Gowns, the most durable

and elegant. 2. A new style of short Gowns

and short Skirts, a large quantity of quality

and quality. 3. A new style of short Skirts

and short Skirts, a large quantity of quality

and quality. 4. A new style of short Skirts

and short Skirts, a large quantity of quality







